
**SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions | **

Q.1) In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"?

- a) All India Home Rule League
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) South Indian Liberal Federation
- d) The Servants of India Society

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

When Gandhiji and his followers gained control of the All-India Home Rule League. **They changed its name to 'Swaraj Sabha' (Hindi for Home Rule League).** At the same time, they also changed its constitution to allow it to serve as vehicle for Non-cooperation movement. This enabled Gandhi to combine cadre of the Home Rule League and Muslim league for the Non-cooperation movement.

Source: UPSC 2018

Q.2) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the 'Swadeshi Movement'?

1. It built up an independent system of national education that used vernacular languages as the medium of communication.
2. The movement became highly successful due to strong relationship set up between the elite leaders and the masses.
3. The Secret societies were established as a part of the Swadeshi Movement.
4. It is also known as Vandemataram movement in the deltaic regions of Andhra Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Swadeshi Movement which formally started from Town Hall Calcutta on 7 August 1905 to curb foreign goods by relying on domestic production was developed along two lines – of reviving traditional crafts that had been destroyed by competition from British goods and of building indigenous industrial enterprise on modern western lines.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Swadeshi movement** was more strongly associated with an Extremist criticism of the modern education system because it neglected vernacular languages and 'indigenous values' in education. Hence movement build up a **parallel and independent system of 'national education', which used vernacular languages**, instead of English, as the medium of communication. Also, in the year 1906 Indian nationalists in Bengal set up the **National Council for Education** to promote science and technology as part of a swadeshi movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect. One of the major limitations of the Swadeshi movement was the **failure of the mass agitation to turn into a full-fledged mass movement**. It left the masses without the right direction and leadership. Hence **due to the superficial relationship between the elite leadership and the masses**, the Swadeshi movement could not transcend its elite character.

Statement 3 is correct. The Swadeshi Movement which never proved to be successful movement diverted the young nationalists to revolutionary terrorism. It was individual acts of heroism that undertook the Swadeshi dacoits to raise funds for their agitation. The physical and moral training of these young elites was done by the **'secret societies' or 'Swadeshi samitis'** that were formed in 1902 and ran in forms of

akharas and gymnasia. The Militant nationalists often dominated the working of these secret societies or Swadeshi samitis, like those of Dacca and Midnapur. Important leaders who translated this militant theory into action (include **Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Upendranath Banerji, and Hemchandra Kanungo**). Hence these **secret societies that acted as a major part of the Swadeshi movement** survived beyond its humble roots in the Swadeshi movement and continued as a distinct form of nationalist agitation till the 1930s.

Statement 4 is correct. The Swadeshi movement which started from Bengal with its strongest influence there and other parts of the country. It was known as the **Vandemataram Movement in deltaic regions of Andhra.**

Source: [https://www.deshbandhucollege.ac.in/pdf/resources/1587611963_H\(H\)-VI-The_Swadeshi_movement.pdf](https://www.deshbandhucollege.ac.in/pdf/resources/1587611963_H(H)-VI-The_Swadeshi_movement.pdf)
<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/hess205.pdf>

Q.3) What is the correct chronological order for the following events in the history of Modern India?

1. Passage of Rowlatt act
2. August declaration
3. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
4. Launching of the Non-cooperation movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 2-1-3-4
- c) 3-1-4-2
- d) 2-3-1-4

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Correct chronological order for above events is 2-1-3-4.

Statement 2. August Declaration of 20th August 1917- Montagu presented the historic **Montagu Declaration (August Declaration)** in the British Parliament. This declaration proposed the increased participation of Indians in the administration and the development of self-governing institutions in India. He, along with the Governor-General of India **Lord Chelmsford**, brought out a detailed report titled Constitutional Reforms in India, also called the **Montagu-Chelmsford Report**. This report was published on 8th July 1918. This report became the **basis for the Government of India Act 1919**

Statement 1. Rowlatt Act was **passed in March 1919** allowed political **activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial**. It allowed arrest of Indians without a warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. The law of habeas corpus, the basis of civil liberty, was sought to be suspended

Statement 3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the **Amritsar massacre**, took place on **13 April 1919**. A large peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, **to protest against the Rowlatt Act and arrest of pro-independence activists Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal**. In response to the public gathering, the temporary **Brigadier general, R. E. H. Dyer**, surrounded the protesters with his regiment. He ordered them to shoot at the crowd.

Statement 4. Launching of the Non-Cooperation movement: On, **August 31, 1920, the Khilafat Committee started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched**. In 1920 at a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established.

Source: Spectrum: The Brief History of Modern India

Q.4) With reference to Shimla Deputation, consider the following statements:

1. The deputation was led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
2. The deputation demanded separate electorates for Muslims.
3. The delegation failed to get any support from the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. On **1 October 1906** a deputation of **35 Muslim leaders** led by **Aga Khan** met Lord Minto in Simla. The deputation included **five members** from **West Bengal** and only Nawab (nawab Ali Chowdhury) from **East Bengal** and **Assam**. The aim of the deputation was to win the **sympathies of the Raj** on their side concerning matters relating to their interests as a community.

Statement 2 is correct. The **demands** the deputation put forward to lord Minto were:

- 1) **employment of Muslims to Civil administration**, the military and the Judiciary in sufficient numbers; no competitive examinations should bar employment to the higher posts;
- 2) reservation of a certain number of seats for Muslims in the municipal and district boards and in the university senate and syndicate;
- 3) **separate electorates for the Muslims** and representation in excess of their numerical strength
- 4) election of a sufficient number of Muslims to the Imperial Legislative council in order to avoid reducing the Muslims to an insignificant minority;
- 5) establishment of a Muslim University which would stand as a glory to the religious and cultural life of the Muslims.

Statement 3 is incorrect In response to the demands of delegation, Lord Minto expressed his **indirect support** to the principal demand of the Muslim leaders as enunciated in the memorandum i.e. **a separate electorate for the Muslims**. This showed the success of the deputation. Eventually in 1909 the Morley Minto Reforms made provisions for a separate electorate for the Muslims of India.

Source: https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Simla_Deputation

Q.5) Which one of the following statements correctly describes the objective of the recently launched 'POEM' Platform?

- a) It is a platform launched by ISRO to detect space debris and hazards to the Indian satellites in space.
- b) It aims to establish communication with the Satellites in space.
- c) It is a platform designed to quickly pull the astronauts to a safe distance from the launch vehicle.
- d) It will help in performing in-orbit experiments using the final stage of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle rocket.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

This question is based on the article “**Explained: What is ISRO’s ‘POEM’ platform?**” published in **Indian Express on 1st July 2022**. Recently, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) PSLV-C53 rocket has successfully placed three Singaporean satellites into orbit and also achieved the feat of successfully launching the PSLV Orbital Experimental Module or ‘POEM’.

Option d is correct.

The **PSLV Orbital Experimental Module (POEM)** is a platform that will help **perform in-orbit experiments** using the final and otherwise discarded stage of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

POEM has a dedicated Navigation Guidance and Control (NGC) system for attitude stabilization, which stands for controlling the orientation of any aerospace vehicle within permitted limits. The NGC will act as the platform's brain to stabilize it with specified accuracy.

Knowledge Base:

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):

- 1) It is the **third generation launch vehicle** of India. It is the **first Indian launch vehicle** to be equipped with **liquid stages**.
- 2) After its **first successful launch in October 1994**, PSLV emerged as the reliable and versatile workhorse launch vehicle of India with 39 consecutively successful missions by June 2017.
- 3) The vehicle successfully launched two spacecraft – **Chandrayaan-1 in 2008** and **Mars Orbiter Spacecraft in 2013** – that later traveled to Moon and Mars respectively

Source: Explained: What is ISRO's 'POEM' platform? (forumias.com)

Project NETRA -ForumIAS Blog

CREW ESCAPE SYSTEM - ISRO

PSLV - ISRO

Q.6) With reference to the Extremist school and Moderate school during the Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. The moderates aimed at constitutional and administrative reforms while the extremists aimed at getting swaraj through passive resistance.
2. Neither of the Moderates or the extremists were inspired by the western ideas of liberalism, democracy, and equity.
3. The Moderates have great faith in the British sense of justice and fair play whereas the Extremists believed in weapon of self-reliance against British.
4. Unlike the Extremists, the moderates did not have much faith in the capacity of the masses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Moderates (1885-1905) included leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, Sir P.M. Mehta, G.K. Gokhale, W.C. Banerjee & S.N. Banerjee. The Extremists (1905-1920) included leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Statement 1 is correct. The main objective of the Moderates was to achieve self-government within the British Empire. The Moderates aimed at **constitutional and administrative reforms** to achieve self-government. On the other hand, the Extremists aimed 'Swaraj' from British rule without sticking to the constitutional methods to protest and rather **resorted to passive resistance like boycotts, strikes, etc**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The moderate leaders were **influenced by Western political ideas, political philosophy of liberalism and practices, democracy, equity and freedom** that was inspired by the ideas of western philosophers like Mill, Burke, Spencer and Bentham. On the other hand, the Extremists looked more to the past history of India than to the west. They were inspired by **Indian History, its glorious cultural heritage and national education**.

Statement 3 is correct. The **Moderate leaders** had a lasting attachment to the British way of life, they believed in the **British sense of justice and fair play and a deep sense of gratitude towards British rulers and believed that their association with British rule and English education had exposed them to modern ideas such as liberty, equality, democracy, and dignity of the individual.** Whereas the **Extremist leaders** were aware that the British were driven by selfishness and had come to India to exploit her resources. The extremists did not expect them to take a **sympathetic view of the popular demands of the Indian people.** Hence the Extremists tried to make the **masses - nationalistic and public-spirited in character and knowledgeable, self-reliant and independent in spirit.** E.g- The Swadeshi and boycott movements placed great emphasis on Atmasakti or self-reliance as a means of asserting national dignity in several fields.

Statement 4 is correct. The Extremists had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices. **While the Moderates believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.**

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/63838/1/Unit-13.pdf>
SPECTRUM (CH-INC-2018 EDITION)

Q.7) With reference to Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Besant, consider the following statements:

1. Tilak's league was restricted to Maharashtra whereas Besant's League covered the rest of India.
2. Muslim League has extended support to Besant's Home Rule League but not to Tilak's League.
3. Besant's League was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's league.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Tilak and Besant had set up their separate leagues. Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916. Annie Besant set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916.

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Tilak's league** was restricted to **Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.** It had six branches. Annie Besant's league was set up as All-India Home Rule League and it covered the rest of India (including Bombay city). Its headquarter was in Madras and had 200 branches.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Muslim League did not support in setting up both Besant's as well as Tilak's Home Rule League.** Also, Anglo-Indians, **most of the Muslims** and non- brahmins from the south India did not join the home rule. They believed that by home rule it aims to spread Hindu, high caste majority.

Statement 3 is correct: **Annie Besant's League was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's league.** In her league- three members could form a branch whereas in case of **Tilak's League each of the six branches had a clearly defined area and activities.** Also, there was no organized method for passing the instructions in Besant's league.

Source: India's struggle for independence, Bipin Chandra; chapter: Home rule league and its fall out.

Q.8) With reference to the Hunter Committee of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. Its sole purpose was to investigate about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
2. The committee did not include any Indian as a member.
3. The final report of this committee unanimously condemned General Dyer's action.
4. It recommended the removal of Dyer from his post.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 3 and 4

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Secretary of State for India, **Edwin Montagu**, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**. So, on **October 14, 1919**, the Government of India announced the formation of the **Disorders Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Lord William Hunter**. It was widely known as the **Hunter Committee/Commission** after the name of its chairman,

Statement 1 is incorrect: Its purpose is not only to investigate about Jallianwala Bagh massacre but also to investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There were **three Indian members** in the Hunter committee, namely, **Sir Chamanlal Harilal Setalvad**, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; **Pandit Jagat Narayan**, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and **Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan**, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Statement 3 is correct: The final report, released in March 1920, unanimously condemned Dyer's actions. The report stated that the **lack of notice** to disperse from the Bagh in the beginning was an error; the **length of firing** showed a grave error; Dyer's motive of producing a sufficient moral effect was to be condemned; Dyer had overstepped the bounds of his authority; **there had been no conspiracy to overthrow British rule in the Punjab**.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The committee did not recommend removing Dyer from his post. He was removed because the British cabinet decided so. Churchill observed that Dyer was a dangerous man and could not be allowed to continue in his post. The decision that Dyer should be dismissed was conveyed to the Army Council. In the end, Dyer was found guilty of a mistaken notion of duty and **relieved of his command in March 1920. He was recalled to England. No legal action was taken against him**; he drew half pay and received his army pension.

Source: Spectrum: The brief history of modern India (pg no324,325)

Q.9) With reference to the Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by the nationalist leader Surendranath Banerjee.
2. It strictly functioned within the Indian National Congress.
3. INLF representatives participated in the First Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF)** was founded by **Surendra Nath Banerjee** in 1919. Some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.

**SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions | **

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian National Liberal Federation was not a part of Indian National Congress because Surendranath Banerjee left the INC over his difference with the congress and founded INLF in 1919.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the achievements of the INLF was that it persuaded the new Labour government in Britain to offer India a **Round Table Conference**. A number of Liberal leaders of the federation including Tej Bahadur Sapru and S. Srinivasa Sastri **attended the first Round Table conference (1930-1931). On the other hand, Congress did not participate in First Round Table Conference.**

Source: Spectrum (pg no 333)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Liberal_Party#:~:text=This%20led%20to%20a%20schism,Jayakar

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding 'Financial Services Institutions Bureau' (FSIB):

1. It has been established to replace the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development.
 2. It will make recommendations regarding appointment of whole-time directors and non-executive chairpersons in Public Sector Banks.
 3. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Economic Affairs, under the Ministry of Finance.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The government has established the **Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB)** in place of the **Banks Board Bureau (not NBFID)**. It has happened after the Delhi High Court in 2021 had ruled that the Banks Board Bureau couldn't select the general managers and directors of state-run general insurers as it was **not a competent body**.

Statement 2 is correct: The main **aim of Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB)** is to make **recommendations for the appointments of whole-time directors, non-executive chairman in Public Sector Banks (PSBs)**, state-run non-life insurance companies and other financial institutions. Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB) will **do the same job as BBB (Banks board bureau) do, but with a much larger, legally tenable mandate.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: **The Financial Services Institutions Bureau is an autonomous body under government of India.** It does **not work under** the Department of Economic Affairs of Finance Ministry.

Source: Delhi HC recently struck down powers of Banks Board Bureau; new body to select chiefs of PSU banks, insurance firms (forumias.com)

Government recasts Banks Board Bureau into FSIB (thehindu.com)

Financial Services Institutions Bureau | An Autonomous Body of Government of India (fsib.org.in)

Q.11) Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?

- a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
- b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
- c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
- d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was the first peasant movement to have garnered nationwide attention. It was first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India.

Gandhi played a critical role by opening a new phase in the national movement by joining it to the great struggle of the Indian peasantry by creating awareness among the peasants against the European Planters. In the subsequent years, Gandhi's Satyagraha movements in Ahmedabad (for mill workers) and Kheda (where he supported distressed peasants) thus, creating grounds for the massive nationwide protests.

Source: UPSC 2018

Q.12) Which of the following is correct regarding the Swadeshi Movement in India?

- a) Mass participation by Indian peasantry was a notable feature of the movement.
- b) Gaffar khan organised 'khudai khidmatgar' in support of the movement.
- c) The zamindari and lower middle class of cities participated in the movement.
- d) The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established to raise funds for the Swadeshi Movement.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Swadeshi movement of 1905 was a turning point in the modern Indian history. The campaign broke down the superiority of colonial ideas and institutions. People became aware to participate in new forms of political work. The future struggle drew inspiration from the experience of swadeshi movement.

Option a is incorrect: One of the drawbacks of swadeshi movement was that it failed to reach Indian peasantry. Although there was participation by untouched sections like students and women. The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars. The social base was restricted to cities only.

Option b is incorrect: Gaffar khan had organised a volunteer brigade 'khudai khidmatgar' or Red-Shirts among the pashtuns **somewhere around 1929**. It was in Civil disobedience movement that this force showed a significant response. They pledged to participate in national movement through non-violent way.

Option c is correct: The social base of the movement included sections of the zamindari, the students, the women, and the lower middle classes in cities and towns. An attempt was also made to politicise the issues of working class by organising strikes. But the movement was not able to get support of the Muslims, especially the Muslim peasantry. Upper and middle class Muslims stayed away.

Option d is incorrect: The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established during the Non-Cooperation Movement to **raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement**. In the Nagpur session of Congress which was held on December 1921, a decision was taken to create the All-India Tilak Swaraj Fund (in the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak) to raise funds for the Non-Cooperation Movement. This Tilak Swaraj Fund was oversubscribed and one crore rupees collected.

Source: Spectrum National Movement 1905–1918–page no. 237

Q.13) With reference to Surat split in Modern Indian history, consider the following statements:

- 1. Extremists were against the boycott of legislative councils.
- 2. Moderates wanted the Indian National Congress session of 1907 to be held in Nagpur.
- 3. Extremists wanted to extend the Swadeshi movement outside Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Congress split at Surat between extremists and moderates in December 1907. neither side realised that in a vast country like India is ruled by a strong imperialist power. To achieve its goal, only a broad-based nationalist movement could help.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Moderates **totally opposed to boycott of councils and associations** like lawcourts, government services etc. Extremists in fact were in favour of boycott of councils. Moderates advocated constitutional methods to protest the partition of Bengal. Moderates were encouraged by the news of council reforms and wanted to dissociate themselves with extremists.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Moderates **wanted the session at Surat**. They wanted to exclude Tilak from the presidency as leader from the host province could not be session president. Surat was home province of Tilak. They wanted **Rashbehari Ghosh** as the president of 1907 congress session. On the other hand, Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president.

Statement 3 is correct: The Extremists wanted to extend the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement to regions outside Bengal. They also wanted to include all forms of associations like government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc. and thus start a nationwide mass movement. As a result, the Extremists wanted a strong resolution to support their programme at the Benaras session. The Extremists considered the Moderates to be a drag on the movement.

Source: Spectrum National Movement 1905–1918–page no. 243

Q.14) “While working as a professor in princely state of Baroda, he joined a revolutionary society. He was one of the earliest to put forward the idea of complete independence in ‘Bande Mataram’. He was also associated with extremist ideology of Indian National Congress. His significant work includes The Life Divine and The Synthesis of Yoga.”

Which of the following personalities is described in the above passage?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- d) Bipin Chandra pal

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Sri Aurobindo was born in Calcutta on 15 August 1872. He was an Indian philosopher, yogi, maharishi, poet, and Indian nationalist. He belonged to extremists’ ideology of Indian National Congress.

Option a is incorrect: ‘Lokmanya’ Tilak worked as teacher of mathematics at a private school in Pune. Tilak was one of the first advocator of Swaraj i.e. Self-rule. Tilak wrote Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya in prison at Mandalay.

Option b is incorrect: Lala Lajpat Rai was popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He was one of the three members of the Lal Bal Pal trimurti. He was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company. He also practised journalism, and was contributor to newspaper The Tribune.

Option c is correct: Aurobindo worked in the **Princely State of Baroda as a professor in Baroda College**. During this time, he joined a revolutionary society. He became one of the leaders of the Swadeshi movement. He was associated with extremists' group of Indian National Congress. He was among the earliest **political leaders in India to openly put forward the idea of complete independence for the country**. In 1910 he withdrew from the active politics. Among his many writings includes **The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga and Savitri**.

Option d is incorrect: Bipin Chandra pal was one of the “Lal Bal Pal” trio. Along with Sri Aurobindo he was one of the main architects of the Swadeshi movement. He also opposed the partition of Bengal. Sri Aurobindo referred to him as one of mightiest prophets of nationalism. As a journalist, Pal worked for Bengal Public Opinion, The Tribune, and New India.

Source: <https://www.sriurobindoashram.org/sriurobindo/>

Q.15) Consider the following pairs regarding festivals of India:

Regional Festivals - Associated States

1. Ashadhi Bij - Gujarat
2. Kharchi Puja - Manipur
3. Navreh - Kashmir

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Ashadhi Bij falls on the **second day of Shukla paksha of Ashadha month of Hindu calendar**. The festival is associated with the **beginning of rains in the Kutch region of Gujarat**. During Ashadhi Bij, the moisture in the atmosphere is checked to predict which crop would do best in the coming monsoon.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Kharchi Puja is one of the most popular festivals in **Tripura**. It is celebrated at Agartala in the **temple premises of fourteen gods**. It's a week-long royal Puja which falls in the **month of July on the eighth day of the new moon**. The word 'Kharchi' is derived from the word 'Khya' which means earth. Kharchi Puja is basically done **to clean the post menstrual phase of mother earth's menstruation**.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Navreh is the **lunar new year** that is celebrated in **Kashmir**. It falls on the **first day of the Chaitra Navratri**. On this day, Kashmiri pandits look at **a bowl of rice which is considered as a symbol of riches and fertility**. It is the Sanskrit word 'Nav-Varsha' from where the word 'Navreh' has been derived.

Source: 7-centuries-old Kharchi Puja begins in Tripura - Sentinellassam

Ashadhi Bij - JournalsOfIndia

Navreh 2022: Date, Goddess Sharika, Quotes, Wishes & Celebrations - Edudwar

Q.16) With reference to the factors that led to the Home Rule League Movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. Morley-Minto reforms failed to provide constitutional reforms as demanded by Congress.
2. High taxation and price rise due to first world war had inflicted difficulty on the masses.
3. The myth of white superiority was exposed by the World War.
4. It was felt that popular pressure was required to attain concessions from the government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Home Rule Movement was started in 1916. It was based along the lines of the Irish Home Rule League. The movement was an Indian response to the First World War. It was less aggressive but more effective than the Ghadr adventure. This movement shifted the emphasis from educated elites to masses. Annie Beasant and Tilak were pioneers of this new age of aggressive politics.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Morley was against the introduction of responsible government as demanded by congress in India. The constitutional reforms introduced in Government of India act 1909 (Morley- Minto reforms) disappointed the congress especially moderates. Therefore, demand for self-rule was made the aim for Home Rule League Movement. Under it, administration reforms were demanded along the lines of Irish home rule league.

Statement 2 is correct: The Home rule started during the first world war time (1914-1919). As Britain was part of the first world war, people in India were facing wartime difficulties. **There was high price rise and high taxation was imposed on them.** They were ready to participate in any aggressive movement of protest.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the factors which contributed to the formation of Home Rule movement was the World war, which exposed the myth of white superiority.

Statement 4 is correct: One of the reasons which contributed to the formation of Home rule league was that a section of the nationalists felt that popular pressure was required to attain concessions from the government.

Source: spectrum, chapter: national movement 1905-1918

Q.17) With reference to the National Council of Education, consider the following statements:

1. The National Council of Education was an outcome of the Swadeshi movement.
2. It recommended that the medium of education in schools and colleges should be English.
3. It had set up Bengal Technical Institute for imparting technical education.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The National Council of Education was set up in June, 1906 by Satish Chandra Mukherjee and other Indian nationalists. Its main pur-~~pose~~ was to provide education on national lines and under national control.

Statement 1 is correct - The birth of the national schools during swadeshi movement culminated in the formation of the National Council of Education (NCE) in 1906.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The medium of education was recommended to be vernacular. The Council was started in the backdrop of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement when British goods were being boycotted.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bengal Technical Institute was not started by National Council of Education but its sister organization-the Society for the Promotion of Technical Education (SPTE) on 25th July, 1906.

Knowledge Base: **National Council of Education** formed in 1906 was the result of contemporary controversies about education. In 1904, the universities act was passed. It reconstituted the Calcutta University's Senate and Syndicate by nominating more white members into them to enable the government to control its policies. The government decided to disaffiliate many private Indian Colleges, which had sprung up lately since they were regarded as hot beds of nationalist agitation. Both measures were studied attempts to denationalise education. The measures stirred the nationalist bhadraloks to move for alternative systems of education.

Source: https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/National_Council_of_Education

Q.18) With reference to the 1916 Lucknow Session of Congress, consider the following statements:

1. During the session, Congress accepted the provision of separate electorates for the Muslims.
2. Congress accepted the Tilak's demand for setting up a Congress Working Committee for day-to-day affairs.
3. Muslim League and Congress decided to launch a joint front for achieving complete independence from British rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916, presided over by a Moderate Ambika Charan Majumdar. In this, Extremists were finally readmitted to Indian National Congress.

Statement 1 is correct: - Lucknow pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League. Under the pact Congress accepted the controversial provision of separate electorates. It was done to pave the way for Hindu Muslim Unity. It was motivated by a sincere desire to remove the minority fears about majority domination. Also, there was large enthusiasm generated among the masses through this union.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tilak's demand of appointing a Working Committee to carry on day-to-day affairs of the Congress was not accepted due to Moderate's opposition. According to Tilak it would transform the Congress from a deliberative body into capable of leading a sustained movement. Later in 1920, Nagpur session of Congress, Congress working committee was launched.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lucknow Session led to Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League. **There was no provision of complete independence in the joint constitutional demands put forward by league and congress to government. The joint demands made under Lucknow pact** included:

- 1) Government should declare that it would provide **self-government** to Indians as soon as possible.
- 2) The representative assemblies at the central and provincial level should be expanded further with an elected majority and more powers.
- 3) The term of the legislative council should be five years.
- 4) The salaries of the Secretary of State for India should be paid by the British treasury and not drawn from Indian funds.
- 5) Half the members of the viceroy's and provincial governors' executive councils should be Indians

Source: spectrum, chapter: national movement 1905-1918

Q.19) Which of the following was the reason for Indian objections to Montagu's Statement of 1917?

- a) The statement failed to provide any plan for transfer of power to Indians.
- b) It was aimed at rallying Muslims against Congress by providing separate electorate to Muslims.

- c) British government would solely decide on the nature and the timing of forming responsible government in India.
- d) Demand of Congress to vote upon the budget was not granted under Montagu's statement.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

On August, 1917, The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement in the British House of Commons. It later came to be known as the August Declaration of 1917. The statement said: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Option a is incorrect: It was after Cripps Mission in 1942, when there was the objection made regarding absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power and absence of any real share in defence.

Option b is incorrect: The Morley-Minto reforms in 1909 provided separate electorates for Muslims. It was aimed at appeasing the Muslim section of population to check the popularity of Congress.

Option c is correct: The objections of the Indians to Montagu's statement were two-fold:

(1) No specific time frame was provided to form responsible government on the lines of self-rule.

(2) **The British government alone would decide the nature and the timing of progress towards a responsible government.** The Indians were displeased that the British would decide good and bad for Indians.

Option d is incorrect: After Indian Councils Act 1892, congress and nationalists were dissatisfied with the reforms. They demanded majority of elected Indians in council and control over the budget in form of voting upon and amending the budget.

Source: Spectrum, chapter: national movement 1905-1918

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the National Investigation Agency:

1. It is a non-statutory body that derives its powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 2008.
2. Unlike the Central Bureau of Investigation, it does not have extra territorial jurisdiction.
3. It needs permission of state government to investigate a case of terrorist activity in that state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

This Question is based on the article "The Functioning of the National Investigation Agency (NIA)" published in **The Hindu** on **4th July 2022**.

Statement 1 is incorrect: National Investigation agency is a statutory body and governs the functioning of India's premier **counterterror agency** by **National Investigation agency act, 2008**. This Act makes agency a **truly federal agency** in the country, along the lines of the FBI in the United States.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Earlier, only Central bureau of investigation serves as India's point of contact with INTERPOL or have extra territorial jurisdiction. But the **NIA Amendment Act of 2019** broadened the scope of crimes that the **agency can investigate and prosecute** persons who commit a listed offence against Indian citizens or impact **India's interests outside India**. Thus, both the agencies **have extra territorial jurisdiction**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Central bureau of investigation (not NIA) has to seek permission of a state government before investigating a case against any person in that state. But National Investigation agency (NIA) have the power to take 'Suo motu' cognizance of terrorist activity in any part of India and enter any state without needing permission from its government, and to investigate and arrest people.

Knowledge Base:

Jurisdiction of National Investigation Agency: The law under which NIA operates extends to the whole of India. It also applies to: 1) Indian citizens outside the country, 2) Persons in the service of the government wherever they are posted, 3) Persons on ships and aircraft registered in India wherever they may be and 4) Persons who commit a scheduled offence beyond India against the Indian citizen or affecting the interest of India.

NIA has the power to search, seize, arrest and prosecute those involved in listed offences. In 2020, the Centre empowered the NIA to also probe offences under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act that are connected to terror cases.

How does the NIA take up the probe?

- 1) As provided under Section 6 of the NIA Act, 2008, **State governments can refer the cases** pertaining to the scheduled offences registered at any police station to the Central government (Union Home Ministry) for NIA investigation.
- 2) After assessing the details made available, the **Centre can then direct the NIA to take over** the case. State governments are required to extend all assistance to the NIA.
- 3) Even when the Central government is of the opinion that a scheduled offence has been committed which is required to be investigated under the Act, it may, **Suo motu, direct the agency to take up/over the probe.**

Source: What's changing in NIA: Wider jurisdiction, more offences, faster trial | Explained News, The Indian Express

Indian Polity- M Lakshmikanth 6th edition (Ch 62)

Q.21) The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
- c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
- d) None of the above

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments. It provided for the demarcation and separation of subjects between centre and provinces. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.

Source: UPSC 2015

Q.22) With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, consider the following statements:

1. The Rowlatt Satyagraha was the first all India mass Satyagraha called by Gandhi.
2. It was mostly restricted to cities and towns.
3. Members of Home rule league stayed away from the satyagraha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Gandhi called for a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act. April 6, 1919 was fixed as the date to launch of satyagraha. He called the Rowlatt Act the “Black Act” and believed that not everyone should get punishment against the isolated political crimes.

This act enables the government to imprison any person without trial. Hence, suspending the right of Habeas Corpus.

Statement 1 is correct: Gandhi called for nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in March 1919. **It was his first attempt at leading an all-India mass satyagraha.** The forms of protest finally chosen to conduct a nationwide hartal or strike. It is to be followed by fasting and prayer, observing civil disobedience against specific laws, and pursuing arrest as well as imprisonment.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the limitations of Rowlatt satyagraha was, it confined mostly to cities and towns. Also, the movement did not raise same response from all parts of India. But different classes and communities responded to Gandhi’s call inspite of limited organisational support.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Home rule league members had supported the Rowlatt Satyagraha. Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Sabha and persuaded younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists to join the movement. Initiatives taken by the members of the Home Rule League and the All-India Muslim League arouse awareness against the various actions of the British Government.

Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44307/1/Unit-11.pdf>

NCERT: our past: vol 3

Q.23) Consider the following statements regarding the Anushilan Samiti and its activities:

1. The Anushilan Samiti was formed on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy.
2. Promotha Mitter founded the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti.
3. Yugantar was founded by the members of the Anushilan Samiti.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 and 2 correct: The Anushilan Samiti was founded by Promotha Mitter in 1902. The samiti was supported by Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others. The Anushilan Samiti was formed and organized on the lines of the secret societies of Russia and Italy. But, their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08. The

SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions |

immediate events triggering the members of the samiti were the unpopular educational reforms of Lord Curzon and the Partition of Bengal (1905).

Statement 3 is correct: In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly *Yugantar* and conducted a few abortive 'actions'.

Source: Pg 284, chapter 11, Spectrum

https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Anushilan_Samiti

<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44305/1/Unit-13.pdf>

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the Alipore Conspiracy case:

1. The case is related to an attempt to kill Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India.
2. Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh were arrested in the case.
3. Chittaranjan Das was associated with this case.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Muzaffarpur killing is one of the most famous events in the history of Bengal. Both Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki became heroes among the masses of Bengal

Statement 1 is incorrect: The case is related to an attempt to kill Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur. In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. **Kingsford was not in the carriage.** Unfortunately, **two British ladies, instead, got killed.** Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.

The Delhi Conspiracy case, refers to an attempt made in 1912 to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb.

Statement 2 is correct: The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra. The Ghosh brothers were charged with 'conspiracy' or 'waging war against the King' – the equivalent of high treason and punishable with death by hanging.

Statement 3 is correct: In the trials of the Alipore Case, Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo. Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him.

Source: Pg 283, chapter 11, Spectrum

https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Anushilan_Samiti

http://www.sriurobindoinstitute.org/saioc/Sri_Aurobindo/alipore_bomb_case

Q.25) With reference to the Lisbon Declaration, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to ensure the humane treatment and protection of asylum seekers and refugees.
2. Recently, India has become the party of the Lisbon declaration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

This question is based on the article “UN Ocean Conference: 198 countries adopt Lisbon Declaration” published in **Down To Earth** on **4th July 2022**. At the **UN Ocean Conference 2022**, co-hosted by **Governments of Kenya and Portugal**, all 198 members of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Lisbon Declaration on ocean conservation.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Lisbon Declaration** aims to **mobilize action** and to propel much needed **science-based innovative solutions** aimed at starting a new chapter of **global ocean action**. It aims at protecting **at least 30%** of national maritime zones by 2030.

The 1951 Refugee Convention aims to promote the protection of refugees by the States.

Statement 2 is correct: All **198 members of the United Nations including India** unanimously **adopted the Lisbon declaration on ocean conservation**. Participants at the conference agreed to work on preventing, reducing and controlling marine pollution.

Source: Declaration on Environment and Development | international agreement | Britannica

UN Ocean Conference: 198 countries adopt Lisbon Declaration (forumias.com)

Q.26) Consider the following statements regarding the Zimmerman Plan in Indian history:

1. It aimed to organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.
2. Taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities were organized to raise the funds.
3. Bagha Jatin was one of the leaders to implement the plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathisers and revolutionaries abroad. It was aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection in what has come to be called the ‘German Plot’ or the ‘Zimmerman Plan’.

Statement 1 is correct. The Zimmerman plan had full backing of German foreign office. Under the plan, the revolutionaries aimed to mobilise the Indian settlers abroad, to send volunteers and arms to India, to incite rebellion among Indian troops there and **to even organise an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country**.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Jugantar party raised funds through a series of dacoities which came to be known as taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities**, so as to work out the Indo-German conspiracy.

Statement 3 is correct: **Bagha Jatin was one of the leaders to implement the plan. Jatin asked Rash Behari Bose to take charge of Upper India**, aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection.

Source: Pg 286, Spectrum

Q.27) Consider the following pairs with reference to the Newspapers/ Journals and their Founders/ Editors:

Newspaper/ Journal	Founder/Editor
1. Sandhya	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
2. Yugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghosh
3. Talvar	Pherozech Shah Mehta
4. Bombay Chronicle	Virendranath Chattopadhyay

How many pairs mentioned above are correct?

- a) Only one pair is correct
- b) Only two pair is correct
- c) Only three pair is correct
- d) All the pair are correct

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Newspapers and journals made their appearance in the later part of the 18th century, and they provide very valuable information on almost all aspects of the Indian society, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries. Newspapers and journals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were published in English as well as in the different vernacular languages. Some of the Newspapers/ Journals and their founders are given below.

Statement 1 is correct. Sandhya (1906, Bengal) - Brahmandhab Upadhyay is considered as the founder of Sandhya. Through, Sandhya he popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement. Mokhodacharan Samadhyay was the editor of Sandhya after the death of Brahmandhab.

Statement 2 is Correct. Yugantar (1906, Bengal) - The inner circle within Anushilan Samiti, namely, **Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta started the weekly Yugantar.**

Statement 3 is Incorrect. Talvar (Berlin) - Virendranath Chattopadhyay was the editor of the weekly 'Talvar'. The weekly aimed to incite nationalist unrest and sought to sway the loyalty of the British soldiers.

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Bombay Chronicle (1910, Bombay) - Bombay Chronicle was an **English-language newspaper, started in 1910 by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1845-1915).**

Source: Pg 846, Appendices, Spectrum

<https://www.granthsanjeevani.com/jspui/collectionView?id=7&filtername=publisher&filtertype>equals&filterquery=The+Bombay+Chronicle>

Q.28) 'Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan' was a secret society formed to support the agitations against the Punjab Land Colonisation Bill. Who among the following personalities is the founder of this secret society?

- a) Syed Haider Raza
- b) Ajit Singh
- c) Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk
- d) Bhagat Singh

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The 1907 Punjab unrests were a period of unrest in the British Indian province of Punjab, centered on the province's Colonization bill, which was implemented in 1906. In response to Colonization bill, **Ajit Singh formed a secret society, known by the name Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan.**

The Colonization Bill provided the transfer of a person's property to the government after his death if he had no heirs. The government could sell the property to any public or private developer. This was utterly contrary to the social conditions in the region, and thus it was rejected by all parties. During this time, there were widespread protests, which culminated in Ajit Singh's deportation

Source: Pg 287, ch 13, Spectrum

<https://historyflame.com/punjab-unrest-of-1907/>

Q.29) Consider the following Statements about Shyamji Krishna Verma:

1. He taught Sanskrit at Oxford University.
2. He was the first President of Bombay Arya Samaj.

3. His revolutionary activities were based in Germany.

Which of the statement given above is/are Correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is Correct: Shyamji Krishna Varma was born in 1857 in modern-day Gujarat. He completed his education in India, before moving on to **teach Sanskrit at the Oxford University**.

Statement 2 is Correct: He became the **first President of Bombay Arya Samaj**. He was an admirer of Dayanand Saraswati, and he inspired Veer Savarkar who was a member of India House in London. He also served as the Diwan of a number of states in India.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: His revolutionary activities were based in Britain. In 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society 'India House' was established as a Centre for Indian students. A journal 'The Indian Sociologist' was also established by him in 1905.

Knowledge Base: A memorial called Kranti Teerth dedicated to him was built and inaugurated in 2010 near Mandvi. Spread over 52 acres, the memorial complex houses a replica of India House building at Highgate along with statues of Shyamji Krishna Varma and his wife.

Source: Pg 288, ch 13, Spectrum

<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?292>

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Bosons are elementary particles that combine together to form protons and neutrons.
- 2. Quarks are the fundamental particles made up of small bundles of light called photons.
- 3. Fermions are mass elementary particles that occupy a particular space at a given time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

Ans) d

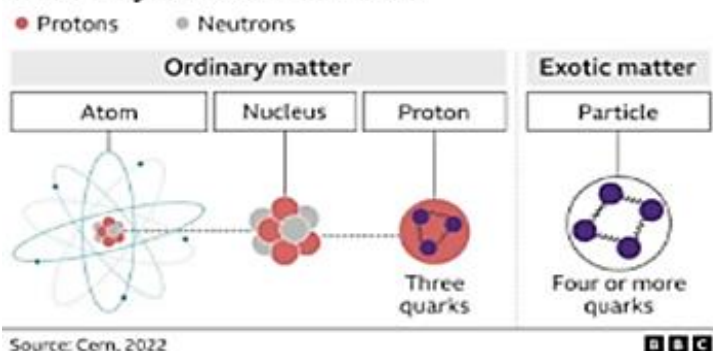
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The question is based on the article “**Explained: The three new ‘exotic’ sub-atomic particles discovered at CERN**” published in Indian Express on 5th July 2022. Elementary particles are the building blocks of the universe. All other matter is made up of these fundamental particles. The universe has **two classes of elementary particles, Fermions and Bosons**. Even particles such as protons and neutrons fall under these two elementary particles.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is Quarks (not Bosons), a type of **elementary particles** that **combine together in groups** of twos and threes to form **composite particles such as the protons and neutrons** that make up atomic nuclei. If they combine into four-quark and five-quark particles called tetraquarks and pentaquarks. Bosons are **made up of photons (small bundles of light)**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bosons are one of the **fundamental particles** of the universe. These subatomic particles were **named after Satyendra Nath Bose**, an Indian Physicist. They are **made up of photons (small bundles of light)**. Bosons **have nuclei with even mass numbers**. It also **carries interaction forces**.

Ordinary and exotic matter



Statement 3 is correct: **Fermions** are one of the two building blocks of matter. These particles were **named after Enrico Fermi, a scientist**. Fermions are **mass particles, which means they carry some mass**. It follows **Pauli's Exclusion Principle**, which means that **fermions are solitary**. This means that only **one fermion will occupy a particular space at a given time**. Quarks are an example of Fermions.

Knowledge Base:

Fermions and Bosons: There are possibly **only two classes of 'particles'** in the universe **Fermions and Bosons**. All elementary particles (Quarks, Leptons, Gauge Bosons, Static Bosons etc.) will fall under either of these two.

Fermions: All fermions have **half-integer multiple spins**. Fermions are solitary. Fermions are **usually associated with matter** while Bosons are the force carriers. Examples of Fermions: Leptons (Electrons, Neutrinos etc.), Quarks (Up, down etc.), Baryons (Protons, Neutrons etc.).

Fermions		Bosons	
Leptons Quarks	Spin $\frac{1}{2}$	Carrier Bosons $\gamma W W Z g$	1
Baryons (qqq)	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots$	Mesons (q $\bar{q}$)	0, 1, 2, ...

Bosons: All bosons have **either zero spin or an even integer spin**. Bosons may occupy the **exact same quantum state** as other bosons, as for example in the **case of laser light which is formed of coherent, overlapping photons**. Examples of bosons include fundamental particles such as photons, gluons, and W and Z bosons.

Source: Explained: The three new 'exotic' sub-atomic particles discovered at CERN-ForumIAS Blog
The standard model of particle physics gets a jolt -ForumIAS Blog

Q.31) Who of the following founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association?

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- N.M. Joshi
- J.B. Kripalani

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Mahatma Gandhi along with Anasuya Sarabhai and Shankerlal Banker founded the Ahmadabad textile labour association. The establishment of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association had long term effects in improving working conditions and leading labor union organization in India.

Source: UPSC 2009

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding the impact of First World War on India:

1. The war benefited the Indian industrialist as there was an increase in Foreign Investment.
2. The taxes on essential commodities were decreased to ease the hardship faced by the masses.
3. It helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various section of the population.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Statement 1 is correct: The war had a different impact on different section of the population. **The war brought fortunes for the industrialists. There was increase in foreign investment.** It created an economic crisis in Britain and for the war demand they had to depend on Indian industries. The Indian industrialist took the maximum advantage of the opportunities offered. They made fortunes and wanted to preserve it, even after the war came to an end. For this reason, they were prepared to organize themselves and support the organized nationalist movement.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: Among the poorer class of Indians, the war brought misery and impoverishment. **It also brought heavy taxation on the people.** War demands created a scarcity of agricultural products as well as other daily necessities of life. As a result, there was a phenomenal increase in their prices.

Statement 3 is Correct: After the end of the war, there was a resurgence of nationalist activity in India and in many other colonies in Asia and Africa. Thus, **the war helped in bringing about a wave of nationalism among various sections of the population**, although through different processes.

Knowledge Base: Some of the other impacts of first World War are as follows:

- Workers and Artisans faced unemployment and bore the brunt of high prices.
- Soldiers who returned from battlefields abroad gave an idea of their experience to the rural folk. They were also surprised to return to a country that was impoverished and had less liberty than before.
- Educated Urban Classes was facing unemployment as well as suffering from an acute awareness of racism in the attitude of the British.

Source: Pg 306, chapter 15, Spectrum

<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/19959/1/Unit-13.pdf>

Q.33) Consider the following Statements regarding the Ghadr Party and its programmes:

1. The first President of Ghadr party was Lala Hardayal.
2. The first issue of Ghadr Paper was in Urdu.
3. The revolutionaries of Ghadr included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants.
4. The Ghadr activities were largely based on religious lines.

Which of the statements given above is/are **Incorrect**?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) 2 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The First World War broke out in 1914 and to many Indian nationalists, it appeared that it was an opportunity to take advantage of Britain's difficulty. The challenge was thrown by two very different groups of nationalists, the Ghadar revolutionaries based in North America, and the Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Annie Besant in India.

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was elected the President, Lala Har Dayal the General Secretary and Pandit Kanshi Ram Maroli the Treasurer at the first meeting of the Party, which was also attended by others including Bhai Parmanand and Harnam Singh 'Tundilat'. Ghadar ideology was also strongly egalitarian and democratic in content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India.

Statement 2 is Correct: The paper Ghadar was launched on the first of November, 1913. The first issue was in Urdu language followed by the Gurmukhi version, a month later.

Statement 3 is Correct: The revolutionaries included mainly ex-soldiers and peasants who had migrated from the Punjab to the USA and Canada in search of better employment opportunities.

Statement 4 is Incorrect: Ghadar ideology was strongly egalitarian and democratic in their content. Their aim was to set up an independent republic in India. The most important achievement of the Ghadarites was that despite the fact that the vast majority of their followers were recruited from amongst Punjabi Sikh immigrants, **they were strongly secular in their outlook.**

Knowledge Base: Pre-Ghadr revolutionary activity had been carried on by Ramdas Puri, G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached there in 1911. To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' at Seattle. Finally in 1913, the Ghadr was established.

Q.34) The following items consist of two statements one labeled as 'Assertion(A)' and the other labeled as 'Reason(R):

Assertion(A): There was a temporary break in the revolutionary activities after the First World War.

Reason(R): The coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress under the Lucknow Pact.

Which of the options given below is correct?

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) Bot A and R are False

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Assertion(A) is correct: There was a temporary respite in revolutionary activity after the First World War because the release of prisoners held under the Defense of India Rules cooled down passions a bit. There was an atmosphere of conciliation after Montagu's August 1917 statement and the talk of constitutional reforms and the coming of Gandhi on the scene with the programme of non-violent non-cooperation promised new hope.

Reason (R) is correct: In Lucknow session of INC (1916) Muslim League and the Congress came together and presented common demands to the government. **But this is not the correct reason for Assertion (A).**
Source: Pg 291, ch 13, Spectrum

Q.35) Which of the following statements regarding the *Namsai Declaration* is correct?

- It declares that benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources are to be shared in a fair and equitable way.
- It recognizes the complex and increasing impact of disasters and suggests participation of all stakeholders at all levels.
- It declares that international aid should be based on grassroots data & its impacts.
- It is an agreement to resolve the territorial disputes between Assam & Arunachal Pradesh.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement a is incorrect: The **Nagoya Access & Benefit Sharing Protocol (not Namsai declaration)** is an international agreement which declares that **any benefits** from **use of knowledge regarding genetic and biodiversity resources** shall be **shared in a fair and equitable manner**.

Statement b is incorrect: The **Sendai Declaration & Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (not Namsai declaration)** recognizes the **increasing impact of disasters** on human lives and economy. It further calls on **all stakeholders** to **play their roles** in **mitigating and responding** in case of **disasters**.

Statement c is incorrect: The **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (not Namsai declaration)** is a declaration by the **OECD members in 2005** that recognised that **aid** could - and should - be **producing better impacts**.

Statement d is correct: The **Namsai Declaration** was a **landmark agreement** that was reached between the Chief Ministers of the **Indian states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh** recently in **July, 2022**. It declared that the **number of disputed villages** under the **interstate border disputes** will be **reduced from 123 to 86**. The 800-km-long inter-state border has been the site of many conflicts (around 1200) for many years, since colonial times.

Knowledge Base:

As per the declaration, both the states will now constitute 12 regional committees, each for the 12 districts where there is a dispute. These committees will jointly verify the concerned villages and thereafter make recommendations to the respective state governments “keeping in view the historical perspective, administrative convenience, contiguity and people’s will”.

Out of the 37 villages, it has been agreed that while 34 villages fell within the border of Arunachal Pradesh, the rest three lay in Assam.

Source: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/>

<https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-declaration>

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/guwahati/assam-arunachal-pradesh-sign-namsai-declaration-disputed-villages-8032065/>

Q.36) Consider the following Statements regarding the Nationalist response to the British participation in first World War, which began in 1914.

- The Moderates supported the Britishers in the war as a matter of duty.
- The Extremists, including Tilak opposed the Britishers and did not support the war efforts.
- Mahatma Gandhi opposed the recruitment of Indian soldiers in the war efforts.
- There were mutinies by the Indian revolutionaries in Singapore.

**SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions | **

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 4 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This period saw the maturing of Indian nationalism

The nationalist response to British participation in the First World War was as follows

Statement 1 is Correct: The Moderates supported the empire in the war as a matter of duty.

Statement 2 is Incorrect: The Extremists, including Tilak supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government;

Statement 3 is Incorrect: Gandhi and most nationalists **extended cooperation to the war effort** and a huge number of Indian troops sacrificed their lives on the war front. When war was declared in August, Gandhi was in England, where he immediately began organizing a medical corps similar to the force he had led in the Boer War.

Statement 4 is Correct: The Indian revolutionaries decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country. The revolutionary activity was carried out through the Ghadr Party in North America, Berlin Committee in Europe and **some scattered mutinies by Indian soldiers, such as the one in Singapore**

Source: Pg 294, ch 14, Spectrum

<https://www.mk gandhi.org/biography/wrldwar1.htm>

<https://scroll.in/article/680616/even-gandhi-apostle-of-peace-wanted-indians-to-fight-in-world-war-i>

Q.37) The speech of Mahatma Gandhi at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University marked his first public appearance. In the above context, consider the following statements:

1. In his speech, Gandhiji accused India's elite of not caring about the working poor.
2. He claimed that our salvation comes only through farmers.
3. It presented Gandhi's desire to make Indian nationalism more representative of the Indian people as a whole.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

As the historian Chandran Devanesan has remarked, South Africa was “the making of the Mahatma”. It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha, first promoted harmony between religions, and first alerted upper-caste Indians to their discriminatory treatment of low castes and women.

Statement 1 is correct: On Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji travelled through British India for a year to get to know the country and its people. His first public appearance was at the opening of his Hindu University (BHU) in Banaras in February 1916. When it was his turn, Gandhiji accused India's elite of not caring about

the working poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent.

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labor. **Our salvation can only come through the farmer.** Neither the lawyers, nor the doctors, nor the rich landlords are going to secure it.”

Statement 3 is correct: Gandhiji's speech in Banaras in February 1916 was, in a sense, a statement of fact. So Indian nationalism was an elite phenomenon, spawned by lawyers, doctors, and landlords. But on another level, it was also a declaration of intent – **the first official announcement of Gandhi's own desire to make Indian nationalism more representative of the Indian people as a whole.**

Knowledge Base: The India that Mahatma Gandhi came back to in 1915 was rather different from the one that he had left in 1893. Although still a colony of the British, it was far more active in a political sense. The Indian National Congress now had branches in almost all major cities and towns. The Swadeshi movement of 1905-07 it had greatly broadened its appeal among the middle classes. That movement had thrown up some towering leaders – among them Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal, and Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab. The three were known as “Lal, Bal, and Pal”, the alliteration conveying the all-India character of their struggle since their native provinces were very distant from one another. Where these leaders advocated militant opposition to colonial rule, there was a group of “Moderates” who preferred a more gradual and persuasive approach.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf>

Pg 347, 348

Q.38) Consider the following pairs:

Struggles	Reason
1. Champaran Satyagraha, 1917.	Peasants were forced to grow indigo under the tinkathia system
2. Kheda Satyagraha, 1918.	The government refused to remit land revenue during draught
3. Ahmadabad Mill Strike, 1918.	Hunger strike by mill owners against the discontinuation of import duties

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) All three pairs
- d) None of the pairs

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct Answer.

The initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda marked Gandhiji out as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor. At the same time, these were all localized struggles.

**SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions | **

Pair 1 is correct: Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was against the forced practice of growing indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (**called tinkathia system**). Towards the end of the nineteenth century the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits. Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

Pair 2 is correct: The farmers of the Kheda district in Gujarat were in distress because of the failure of crops. **The government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection.** As part of the experiment, Mahatma Gandhi advised the peasants to withhold payment of revenue till their demand for its remission was met. The struggle was withdrawn when it was learned that the government had issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became a follower of Gandhiji during the Kheda movement.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Gandhiji's second struggle was at Ahmedabad in 1918 when he had to intervene in a dispute between the workers and the mill owners **over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.** The mill owners wanted to withdraw the bonus. The workers were demanding a rise of 50 per cent in their wages so that they could manage in the times of wartime inflation. He advised the workers to go on strike and demand a 35 percent increase in wages. He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. This put pressure on the mill owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers 35 percent in wages.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf>

Pg. 349

Q.39) By 1922, Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism thereby redeeming the promise he made in his Banaras Hindu University speech of February 1916. In light of the above statement, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi emphasized on becoming self-reliant as he stressed on the significance of wearing khadi.
2. Gandhi made common people believe that they are part of the national movement.

In which of the above ways Gandhi transform the national movement?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labor. He saw the charkha as a symbol of human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

Statement 1 is correct: The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labor and manual labor. on the economic front, he emphasizes that Indians had to learn to become self-reliant – hence he stresses on the significance of wearing khadi rather than mill-made cloth imported from overseas.

Statement 2 is correct: It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers, and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their “Mahatma”. They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders, he did not stand apart from the common folk but empathized and even identified with them. This identification was strikingly reflected in his dress: while other nationalist leaders dressed formally, wearing a Western suit or an Indian bandh gala, Gandhiji went among the people in a simple dhoti or loincloth.

SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #19 – Solutions |

Knowledge Base: In 1921, during a tour of South India, Gandhiji shaved his head and began wearing a loincloth in order to identify with the poor. His new appearance also came to symbolize asceticism and abstinence – qualities he celebrated in opposition to the consumerist culture of the modern world.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf>

Pg 352, 253

Q.40) Which of the following is/are threats to the population of *Great Indian Bustard*?

1. Collision with electric wires/lines.
2. Habitat loss due to land use change.
3. Hunting for meat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The great Indian bustard (GIB) is listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

Option 1 is correct: The GIB is a **large bird and usually takes low flights**. So, it is **often prone to colliding** with **manmade objects** such as **high-tension wires** at **ground level**, or **fast-moving cars** on roads cutting through protected areas. These issues also make their survival very difficult.

Option 2 is correct: **One huge threat to their survival is habitat loss and alteration as a result of widespread land use change.** Changes such as **agricultural expansion** and **mechanized farming, infrastructural development** such as irrigation, roads, electric poles, as well as mining and industrialization have caused this. **Historically**, the great Indian bustard was distributed **throughout Western India**, spanning **11 states**, as well as parts of **Pakistan**. Today, its **population is confined mostly to Rajasthan and Gujarat**.

Option 3 is correct: The **biggest threat** to this species is **hunting**. The **GIB continued to be hunted**, mainly for the **consumption of its meat**.

Source: <https://india.mongabay.com/2018/05/the-great-indian-bustard-stands-on-the-brink-of-extinction/#:~:text=GIB%20has%20consistently-,faced%20threats,-like%20industrialisation%20and>
https://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/priority_species/threatened_species/great_indian_bustard/
<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-great-indian-bustards-of-kutch-their-habitats-existential-threat-7417139/>

Q.41) With reference to the book 'Desh' written by Sakham Ganesh Deuskar during the freedom struggle, consider the following statements:

1. It warned against the Colonial State's hypnotic conquest of the mind.
2. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs.
3. The use of 'desh' by Deuskar was in the specific context of the region of Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct and 3 is incorrect. Desher Katha was written by Saktharam Ganesh Deuskar **describing about the commercial and industrial exploitation of India by the Britishers.** His text, titled Desher Katha (Story of the Nation/ Country), warned against the colonial state's 'hypnotic conquest of the mind'. Though the book was written in 1904, it was during anti-partition agitation that it gained wide publicity. Deuskar used desh to mean nation in his book.

Statement 2 is correct. He became a household name during Swadeshi Movement because of the down to earth writing style and inspired many plays and folk songs during Swadesh Movement. **In this book he summarized and popularised the ideas of Dababhai Naoroji, M.G.Ranade, R.C.Dutt and William Digby, and warned in its final chapter against the hypnotic conquest of the mind. The book was proscribed in 1910.**

Source: UPSC 2020

Q.42) In the context of Gandhi's experience in South Africa, consider the following statements:

1. For achieving his political objectives in South Africa, Gandhi solely relied on sending petitions to the authorities.
2. Gandhi discovered that he was able to bring together Indians of various religions and classes.
3. Gandhi's faith in the capacity of the masses to fight was established through his experience in South Africa.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct Answer.

Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 from South Africa. The Indian struggle against imperialism took a decisive turn towards a broad-based popular struggle with the emergence of Gandhi on the Indian political scene. In South Africa Gandhi witnessed the white racism and the humiliation and contempt to which Asians, who had gone to South Africa as laborers, were subjected. He decided to organize the Indian workers to enable them to fight for their rights.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In initial phase (1894-1906) of Gandhi's struggle in South Africa, he relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain. It was in hope that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects. The second phase, which began in 1906, was characterized by the use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha.

Statement 2 is correct: Gandhi discovered that the masses have an enormous capacity to participate in and sacrifice for a cause that moves them. **Under his leadership, he was able to bring together Indians of various religions and classes, as well as men and women.**

He also realized that leaders must sometimes make decisions that are unpopular with their ardent supporters. He was able to develop his own leadership and political style, as well as new techniques of struggle on a small scale, unhindered by the opposition of competing political currents.

Statement 3 is correct: Gandhi through his experience of organizing protests in South Africa learned that the masses had an immense capacity to participate in and sacrifice for a cause that moved them. Thus,

Gandhi's faith in the capacity of the masses to fight was established through his experience in South Africa. He was able to evolve his own style of leadership and politics and techniques of the struggle for mass based from the moderate based struggle of petition and prayers to Gandhian methods of noncooperation, civil disobedience, and persuading by attacking the conscience of the oppressor.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hess209.pdf>

<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf>

Q.43) With reference to Jallianwala Bagh Incident, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi renounced his 'knighthood' to protest the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
2. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal were arrested immediately after the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
3. People gathered in Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate the Baisakhi festival.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct Answer.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre or the Amritsar massacre of 13th April 1919 accounts for the gruesome execution of hundreds of innocent people on the orders of the Brigadier R.E.H. Dyer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jallianwala Bagh became a key point in the history of India's struggle for independence and it is now an important monument in the country. The Bengali poet and Nobel laureate **Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood** that he had received in 1915. Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6th April 1919. In Punjab, on 9th April 1919, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation. This caused resentment among the Indian protestors who came out in thousands on 10th April to show their solidarity with their leaders. **Thus, these 2 leaders were arrested before the Jallianwala bagh incident.**

Statement 3 is correct: On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, to celebrate the Baisakhi festival. Local leaders had also called for a protest meeting at the venue.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess303.pdf>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs304.pdf>

Q.44) The objectives and goals of the Congress had evolved through different phases of the freedom movement in India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Congress, in 1906, declared that its goal was attainment of "self-government like the colonies of Australia or Canada."
2. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Congress defined Swaraj as 'attainment of dominion status under British crown'.
3. At the Lahore Session of 1929, Complete Independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The word **swaraj** was mentioned frequently during the freedom movements in India but its meaning was not clearly spelt out, which left the field open for differing interpretations. For **Tilak** swaraj meant some sort of **self-government**, while for **Aurobindo** it meant **complete independence** from foreign rule.

Statement 1 is correct: During **Swadeshi movement** that started at 1905, the Indian National Congress (INC) at **Calcutta session**, 1906, declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was “**self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies of Australia or Canada.**”

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1920, at the **Nagpur session**, the Congress decided to have the **attainment of swaraj**, but it never defined what swaraj is. Thus, leaving the room for multiple interpretation by the people. Idea of dominion status was not an agenda of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 3 is correct: The following major decisions were taken at the **Lahore Session of Congress of 1929:**

- 1) The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
 - 2) **Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.**
 - 3) Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
 - 4) January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere
- Source: Spectrum the brief history of modern India pg no: 264, 272, 366

Q.45) With reference to ‘Monkey Pox’, consider the following statements:

1. It is a viral zoonotic disease that is transmitted from infected animals to humans.
2. It occurs only in the higher latitude boreal forests of Temperate regions.
3. It can be treated as well as prevented by a vaccine developed by Bharat Biotech.
4. It was declared as a 'public health emergency of international concern' in the recent past.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Recently, over 16,000 cases of Monkeypox were reported from 75 countries. Therefore, the WHO has declared Monkeypox a **public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)**.

Statement 1 is correct: Monkeypox is a **viral zoonotic disease** (a disease that is transmitted from infected animals to humans). It was **first Discovered in 1958** following two outbreaks of a pox-like disease in colonies of monkeys kept for research – which led to the name ‘monkeypox’.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease that occurs primarily in **tropical rainforest areas of Central and West Africa** and is occasionally exported to other regions. Monkeypox belongs to the **orthopoxviral**, which is a genus of viruses that also includes the variola virus which causes smallpox.

Statement 3 is incorrect: There is **no safe, proven treatment for monkeypox yet**. The WHO recommends supportive treatment depending on the symptoms. Awareness is important for the prevention and control of the infection.

Statement 4 is correct: In July 2022, the World Health Organisation has declared the global monkeypox outbreak a 'public health emergency of international concern' (PHEIC).

A Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) is the **WHO's highest alert level**. It is part of the international health regulations (IHR) which have been the governing framework for global health security since 2007. The WHO defines PHEIC as an **extraordinary event** which is determined to constitute a **public health risk to other states through the international spread of disease** and potentially requires a coordinated international response. The WHO reserves the designation for **only those diseases that need a coordinated international response** to prevent them from potentially escalating into a pandemic. The alert has previously been issued for Ebola, H1N1 Swine Flu, Poliovirus, Covid-19 and Zika Virus.

Knowledge Base:

- 1) **Source of Transmission of Monkey Pox:** Human-to-human transmission is very limited. However, transmission, when it occurs, can be through contact with bodily fluids, lesions on the skin or on internal mucosal surfaces, such as in the mouth or throat, respiratory droplets and contaminated objects.
- 2) **Symptoms:** It begins with a fever, headache, muscle aches, backache, and exhaustion. It also causes the lymph nodes to swell (lymphadenopathy), which smallpox does not.

Source: Explained: What is monkeypox, a smallpox-like disease from Africa that has been reported in the UK? -ForumIAS Blog

Monkeypox & Human Folly -ForumIAS Blog

Q.46) Which of the following statements is/are true with reference to the region-specific activities during Non-Cooperation movement?

1. Defiance of forest laws became popular mode of struggle in Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Akalis in Punjab protested violently during Non-Cooperation movement.
3. J M Sengupta led a strike against the British in Assam-Bengal region.
4. The peasants and tribals in some part of Rajasthan actively participated in the movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c

Exp) Optio c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: In Andhra Pradesh, the **defiance of forest laws** became popular way of protest against British during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Punjab, the **Akali Movement for taking** control of the gurudwaras from the corrupt mahants (priests) was a part of the general movement of Non-cooperation, and the Akalis **observed strict non-violence** in the face of tremendous repression.

Statement 3 is correct: **Jatindra Mohan Sengupta** (1885 – 1933) was an Indian revolutionary against British rule. a member of the Indian National Congress and participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Eventually, **he gave up his legal practice in favour of his political commitment** especially for the Non-cooperation movement. **He led a protest against the British in Assam Bengal area** when the fleeing tea plantation labourers were shot.

Statement 4 is correct: **Peasants and tribals in some parts of the Rajasthan began movements for securing better conditions of life.** In the Avadh area of U.P., where kisan sabhas and a kisan movement had been gathering strength since 1918 and with Non-cooperation propaganda it became difficult to distinguish between a Non-cooperation meeting and a kisan meeting.

Source: India's struggle for Independence Bipin Chandra (pg. no 189,190)

Q.47) With reference to the Sedition Committee of 1917, consider the following statements:

1. It was presided over by Justice Rowlatt.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah supported the recommendations of this committee.
3. Following this committee's recommendation, the seditious provisions were used by the British against Indians for the first time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Sedition Committee Report** was prepared in **1919** by a committee presided over by **Justice Rowlatt** to inquire into the revolutionary activities in India. The committee recommended the stringent control of the press, the summary trial of political offenders by judges without trial, and the internment of persons suspected of subversive aims. The official majority passed the Bills into law in spite of the opposition of the people.

Statement 2 is incorrect: All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. **All the elected Indian members**—who included **Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq** – **resigned in protest.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: **For the first-time** sedition was widely used by the British to deal with **increasing Wahabi activities in India (and not after the recommendation of Sedition committee)** as they posed a challenge to the British Colonial Government.

The British also introduced the term “sedition” in the Indian Penal Code, 1870, to treat any speech that attempted to excite disaffection towards the government. **The Wahabi movement was led by Syed Ahmed Barelvi.** The movement was active **since 1830s**, but in the wake of **1857 revolt, it turned into an armed resistance, a Jihad against the British.** Subsequently, the British treated Wahabis as traitors and rebels, and carried out extensive military operations against them. The movement was **fully suppressed after 1870.**

Source: Spectrum: The brief history of modern India(pg no:320,321)

https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Sedition_Committee_Report

Q.48) Which of the following were the original programmes adopted by the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?

1. Boycott of government schools.
2. Boycott of courts of law and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead
3. Boycott of legislative council
4. Resignation from government service
5. Temple entry to defy untouchability
6. Renunciation of Government honours and titles

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

In 1920 at a **special session in Calcutta**, the Congress approved a **non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established**. The programme was to include—
(Option 1,2,3,4 and 6 are correct)

- 1) boycott of government schools and colleges
- 2) boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
- 3) boycott of legislative councils
- 4) boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead and practice of hand-spinning to be done;
- 5) renunciation of government honours and titles
- 6) mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.
- 7) People were asked to give up Untouchability and practise Hindu Muslim unity and observe strict nonviolence.

Gandhi promised that if the programme was **fully implemented, swaraj would be ushered in within a year**. The **Indian National Congress session at Nagpur** committed congress to a programme of **extra constitutional mass action**.

Option 5 is incorrect: Although the movement asked the people to give up the practise of Untouchability, the movement did not include the programme of **entering temple to fight untouchability**. **Temple entry movement started in 1924, the Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava**, was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables. The satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab and Madurai. **Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement**.

Source: Bipin Chandra India's Struggle for Independence (pg no 186,188)

Q.49) With reference to the characteristics of the Non-Cooperation movement in India, consider the following statements

1. The highly centralised approach was adopted by leaders throughout the movement to guide people.
2. The movement insisted the renunciation of violence by the protestors even against their oppressor.
3. For the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The movement followed a **decentralised approach**. The congress had granted the **permission to the Provincial congress committees (PCC) to sanction mass civil disobedience movement** wherever they thought the people were ready and in some areas such as Midnapur in Bengal people started a movement against Union Board taxes.

Statement 2 is correct: The Non-cooperation movement **time and again stated that people participating in this movement should renounce all forms of violence**. In fact, in February 1922, following a **violent episode in Chauri Chaura**, in the United Provinces where police station was set on fire, **Gandhiji called off the movement altogether**.

Statement 3 is correct: The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because, for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.

Source: 12th NCERT Volume 3: Chapter – Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist movement
<https://gacbe.ac.in/pdf/ematerial/18BHI33C-U5.pdf>

Q.50) With reference to 'Azores High', consider the following statements:

1. It is a subtropical high-pressure cell that moves westward during the summer.
2. It results into abnormally wet conditions across western coast of Australia.
3. It is associated with anti-cyclonic winds in the subtropical North Atlantic.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

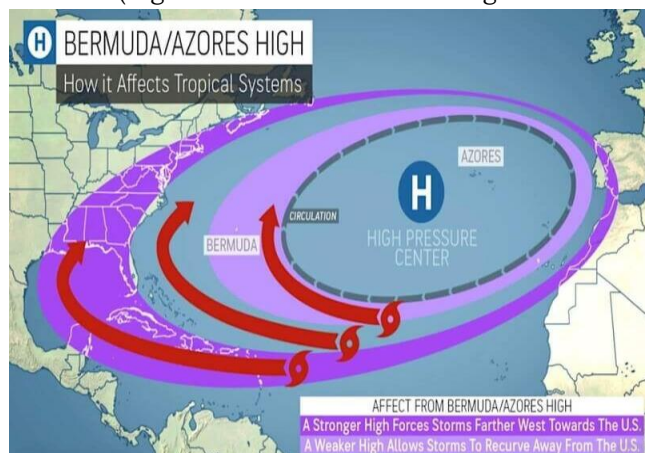
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The question is based on the article “**Extremely dry winter in Western Mediterranean due to expansion of ‘Azores High’**” published in **Down To Earth** on **11th July 2022**. A study has revealed that an **extremely large ‘Azores High’** has resulted in abnormally dry conditions across the western Mediterranean, including the Iberian Peninsula primarily occupied by Spain and Portugal.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Azores High** is also known as North Atlantic (Subtropical) High/Anticyclone or the Bermuda-Azores High. It is a **subtropical high-pressure cell** that moves **westward during the summer** and fall when it is known as the Bermuda high. It is a large subtropical semi-permanent centre of high atmospheric pressure system typically found south of the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean, at the Horse latitudes (regions located at about 30 degrees north and south of the equator).



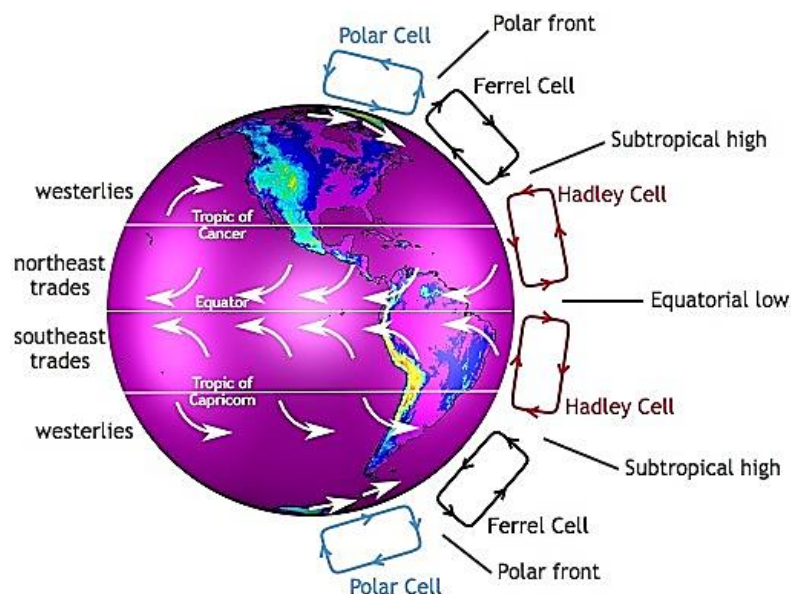
Statement 2 is incorrect: **Azores High** is often associated with **warm humid weather** in the **eastern United States** during the summer months. It extends over the **eastern subtropical North Atlantic and Western Europe** during winter. This system influences the weather and climatic patterns in the regions of **North Africa and Southern Europe**, and to some extent, eastern North America. Extremely large ‘**Azores High**’ **results in abnormally dry conditions across the western Mediterranean** including the Iberian Peninsula primarily occupied by Spain and Portugal.

Statement 3 is correct: **Azores High** is associated with **anti-cyclonic winds in the subtropical North Atlantic**. It is formed by dry air descending the subtropics and coincides with the downward branch of the Hadley Circulation.

Knowledge Base:

What is Hadley Cell?

Hadley Cells are the **low-latitude overturning circulations** that have air rising at the equator and air sinking at roughly 30° latitude. They are responsible for the trade winds in the Tropics and control low-latitude weather patterns.



Source: Extremely dry winter in Western Mediterranean due to expansion of 'Azores High' -ForumIAS Blog
 weather | Britannica